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WHOLE NO. 282.

BY AUTHORITY.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.

CHAPTER CXXIII.

AN ACT making Appropriations for the Civil and Diplomatic Expenses of Government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty five, and for other purposes.

[CONTINUED.]

That the Consul at Beirut, Syria, is hereby allowed a salary of two thousand dollars per annum; and the said Consulate shall comprehend both Syria and Palestine, and two thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the salary of said consul.

For Office rent of the Consul at Zurich, in Switzerland, one hundred dollars;

That the Secretary of the Treasury audit and settle the accounts of Robert C. Schenck, late Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Brazil, and of John S. Pondleton, late Charge d'Affaires of the United States to the Argentine Confederation, for additional compensation and for expenses incurred by them in the performance of special services, not pertaining to their respective missions, and at points distant from those to which they were originally accredited, in compliance with instructions from the Department of State; in settling which accounts the certificate of the parties shall be regarded as sufficient evidence as to the amount of expenses incurred, where no regular voucher can be produced; and a compensation at the rate of twenty-five dollars per diem shall be allowed to each of them for the time they were so employed, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated;

For expenses which may be incurred in acknowledging the services of the masters and crews of foreign vessels in rescuing citizens and vessels of the United States from shipwreck, five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the same shall be expended under the direction of the President of the United States;

For the purchase of blank book, stationery, arms of the United States, passes, and flags, and for the payment of postages, for the Consuls of the United States, ten thousand dollars;

To enable the Secretary of State to defray the expense of releasing from captivity among the Indians of Queen Charlotte's Island, the crew and passengers of the American sloop Georgiana, fifteen thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary;

To defray expenses incurred, and to be incurred, in complying with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the fourteenth of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, calling for a statement of the privileges and restrictions of the commercial intercourse of the United States with all foreign nations, and a table exhibiting a comparative statement between the tariff of other nations and that of the United States, ten thousand dollars;

To enable the Secretary of State to pay to the persons employed to protect the property and persons of citizens of the United States at San Juan de Nicaragua, twelve thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary to defray the expenses so incurred;

For the payment of James B. Holman for services rendered as Secretary of Legation at Santiago, in the discharge of clerical duties left unperformed by his predecessors, five hundred dollars.

Expenses of the Collection of Revenue from Lands.

To meet the expenses of collecting the revenue from the sale of public lands in the several land States, and Territory of Minnesota, in addition to the balances of former appropriations;

For salaries and commissions of registers of land-offices and receivers of public moneys, one hundred and sixty thousand dollars;

For expenses of depositing public moneys by receivers of public moneys, fifty thousand dollars;

For incidental expenses of the several land-offices, including new offices, not heretofore provided for, forty thousand dollars;

For salaries of registers and receivers of Oregon and Washington Territories, or so much thereof as may be necessary, per act of seventeenth of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, nine thousand dollars;

For office rent, fuel, and labor, for said offices, four thousand dollars;

For iron safes for receivers, and for books, stationery, and furniture, three thousand dollars.

Survey of the Public Lands.—For surveying the public lands, (exclusive of California and Oregon) including island surveys in the interior and all other special and difficult surveys demanding augmented rates, to be applied and apportioned to the several districts, according to the exigencies of the public service, including expenses of selecting swamp lands, and the compensation and expenses to surveyor to locate private land claims in Louisiana, in addition to the unexpended balances of all former appropriations for the same objects, one hundred and ten thousand dollars;

For continuing the examinations and corrections of old, imperfect, and defective surveys in the lower peninsula of Michigan, north of the third correction parallel, and east and west of the meridian, being forty-eight townships, at a rate not exceeding six dollars per mile, twenty thousand one hundred and sixty dollars;

For the correction of erroneous and defective lines of the public and private surveys in Illinois and Missouri, at a rate not exceeding six dollars per mile, three thousand five hundred dollars;

For preparing the unfinished records of public and private surveys to be transferred to the State authorities under the provisions of the act of the twelfth of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty, in those districts where the surveys are about being completed, fifteen thousand dollars;

For surveys and examinations of the survey of the public lands in those States, where

the offices of the surveyors-general have been or shall be closed under the acts of the twelfth of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty, and the twenty-second of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, including two thousand dollars for the salary of the clerk detailed to this special service in the General Land-Office, five thousand dollars;

For continuing the survey of the keys on the Florida coast, twenty thousand dollars;

For continuing the survey of the islands on the coast of California, thirty thousand dollars;

For surveying the public lands and private land claims in California, including office expenses incident to the survey of claims, and to be disbursed at the rates prescribed by law for the different kinds of work, three hundred thousand dollars;

For rent of surveyor-general's office in California, purchase of instruments, records, drawing materials, furniture, fuel, pay of messengers, eighteen thousand three hundred dollars;

For compensation of draughtsmen and clerks, in addition to the amount heretofore estimated, the same being required in consequence of the increased amount of field-work proposed to be executed, twenty-one thousand dollars;

For Surveys in Oregon and Washington Territories.—For office rent for the surveyor-general, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, three thousand dollars;

For surveying standard parallel and meridian lines, over coast mountain and along the coast—an estimated distance of two hundred and fifty miles—five thousand dollars;

For surveying township and subdivision lines, (estimated at four thousand nine hundred and twenty miles) in Oregon Territory, at a rate not exceeding twelve dollars per mile, and including office work, sixty-five thousand four hundred and ninety dollars;

For surveying standard, parallel and meridian lines in Washington Territory, (an estimated distance of five hundred miles,) ten thousand dollars;

For surveying township and subdivision lines, estimated at four thousand nine hundred and twenty miles) in Washington Territory, at a rate not exceeding twelve dollars per mile, and including office work, sixty-five thousand four hundred and ninety dollars;

For salaries and incidental expenses of the commission appointed under the act of March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, for settling land claims in California, one hundred and five thousand five hundred dollars;

For surveying the necessary base, meridian, standard, parallels, townships, and section lines in New Mexico, thirty thousand dollars;

For surveying the necessary base, meridian, standard parallels, township, and section lines in Kansas and Nebraska, fifty thousand dollars;

For salary of surveyor-general of New Mexico, and clerks in his office, seven thousand five hundred dollars;

For salary of surveyor-general of Kansas and Nebraska, two thousand dollars;

For office rent, fuel, and incidental expenses in New Mexico, three thousand dollars;

For clerk hire, office rent, fuel, and incidental expenses in Kansas and Nebraska, (six thousand dollars being allowed for office rent, fuel, and incidental expenses,) fourteen thousand three hundred dollars;

For office rent for the surveyor-general of Washington Territory, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, five thousand dollars.

Miscellaneous.—For books voted to the members of the Thirty-third Congress, by the joint resolution of twenty-fourth February, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and the resolution of the House of the twentieth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one hundred and ninety-nine thousand five hundred and ten dollars and eighty-seven cents.

To enable the clerk of the House of Representatives to purchase from the publishers, Lippincott, Grambo and Company, two hundred copies each of the second and third volumes of Schoolcraft's History, etc., of the Indian tribes of the United States, to complete the sets of the new members of the House of Representatives, at three dollars and fifty cents per volume, fourteen hundred dollars: *Provided*, That the said volumes shall be of the same style and quality of those heretofore furnished.

For the completion of the printing of the first session of the Thirty-third Congress, twenty thousand dollars;

For the purchase of paper for the completion of the printing of the first session of the Thirty-third Congress, forty-three thousand dollars;

For deficiency in the estimates heretofore submitted for the printing of the second session of the Thirty-third Congress, ten thousand dollars;

For rent of warehouse for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two hundred and fifty dollars;

For cartage and labor in storing and transportation of paper from warehouse and office of superintendent, to the offices of the public printers, five hundred and fifty dollars;

For compensation to draughtsmen and clerks employed upon the maps of the public lands, under the resolution of the House of Representatives of fourth of May, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, seven thousand five hundred dollars;

For the collection of agricultural statistics, and the procurement and distribution of cuttings and seeds, twenty-five thousand dollars, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated;

For compensation of the warden, clerk, physician, chaplain, assistant keepers, guards, and porter, of the penitentiary of the District of Columbia, eight thousand six hundred dollars;

For compensation of three inspectors of said penitentiary, three hundred dollars;

For the support and maintenance of said penitentiary, two thousand eight hundred and eighty-five dollars;

For defraying the expenses of the supreme, circuit, and district courts of the U.

States, including the District of Columbia; also for jurors and witnesses in aid of the funds arising from fines, penalties and forfeitures incurred in the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and previous years; and likewise for defraying the expenses of suits in which the United States are concerned, and of prosecutions for offences committed against the United States, and for the safe keeping of prisoners, seven hundred thousand dollars;

For payment to the city of Norfolk, for rent of rooms in the City Hall for the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Virginia, from the thirtieth of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, to the thirtieth of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, nine hundred dollars;

For the support, clothing, and medical treatment of insane paupers of the District of Columbia, at such places as the Secretary of the Interior may, in his discretion, deem proper, ten thousand dollars;

For additional messenger to the post office of the House of Representatives, allowed by the Committee on Accounts at the beginning of the present session, one thousand dollars;

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to complete the hospital for the insane of the District of Columbia, and of the army and navy of the United States, as it is now in process of construction where the foundations are laid, eighteen thousand two hundred and nine dollars;

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to complete the external improvements necessary to carry into successful operation the said hospital, according to the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior, eighteen thousand six hundred dollars;

For arrearages of necessary travelling and personal expenses due employees on the northeastern boundary survey, during the years eighteen hundred and forty-four, eighteen hundred and forty-five, eighteen hundred and forty-six, and eighteen hundred and forty-seven, two thousand and sixteen dollars;

For running and marking the boundary line between the United States and the Republic of Mexico, under the treaty concluded at the city of Mexico, on the thirtieth of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, the sum of one hundred and sixty-eight thousand one hundred and thirty dollars, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, There shall be allowed and paid to the commissioner, surveyor, and astronomer appointed, or to be appointed, for the purpose aforesaid, each a salary at the rate of three thousand dollars per annum, and that if the duties of either have been, or shall be, performed by an officer of the army, his pay, including emoluments, during the time of such employment, shall be increased to that sum.

Public Buildings and Grounds.—For compensation, in part, for the messenger in charge of the main furnace in the Capitol, three hundred and fifty dollars;

For painting and repairs inside of the Capitol, new furnaces under the Senate Chamber, and Supreme Court room, five thousand dollars;

For furnishing and putting up new furnaces and repairing old furnaces, rebuilding and ventilating air chambers for the House of Representatives, four thousand five hundred dollars;

For repair and renewal of the gas pipes through the Capitol, three thousand five hundred dollars;

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay for two hundred and twenty feet and five inches of granite coping, used in the improvement of the triangular square at the corner of Thirteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, five hundred and fifteen dollars and forty-seven cents;

For compensation to the laborer in charge of the water-closets in the Capitol, three hundred and sixty-five dollars;

For compensation of the public gardener, one thousand two hundred dollars;

For compensation of sixteen laborers, employed in the public grounds and President's garden, at forty dollars per month each, seven thousand six hundred and eighty dollars;

For compensation of the keeper of the western gate, Capitol Square, seven hundred and thirty dollars;

For compensation of two day watchmen, employed in the Capitol Square, at five hundred dollars each, one thousand dollars;

For compensation of two night watchmen, employed at the President's house, at five hundred dollars each, one thousand dollars;

For compensation of the doorkeeper at the President's house five hundred dollars;

For compensation of assistant doorkeeper, at the President's house, three hundred and sixty-five dollars;

For compensation of four drawkeepers, at the Potomac bridge, and for fuel, oil, and lamps, two thousand seven hundred and fifty-five dollars.

For compensation of two drawkeepers at the two bridges across the eastern branch of the Potomac, and fuel, oil, and lamps, one thousand dollars;

For support, care, and medical treatment of eighteen transient paupers, medical and surgical patients in Washington Infirmary, three thousand dollars;

For purchase of manure for the public grounds, one thousand dollars;

For hire of carts on the public grounds, one thousand dollars;

For purchase and repair of tools used in the public grounds, five hundred dollars;

For purchase of trees and tree boxes, to replace, where necessary, such as have been planted by the United States, and the repair of pavements in front of the public grounds, five thousand dollars;

For the Capitol extension, seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That any officer of the army or navy who has been or may be appointed hereafter to disburse the money which is now or may hereafter be ap-

propriated for the erection, alteration, or repair of any of the edifices, structures, or works for which appropriations are made in this act, shall be subject to all the pains, penalties and liabilities contained in the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the better organization of the treasury, and for the collection, safe keeping, transfer and disbursement of the public revenue," approved sixth of August, eighteen hundred and forty six;

For completing the bridge over the Potomac River, near the Little Falls, fifteen thousand dollars;

For compensation of one night watchman, employed for the better protection of the buildings lying south of the Capitol, and used as public stables and carpenter's shop, five hundred dollars;

For permanent repair of the roof of the Capitol, with copper, two thousand dollars;

For annual repairs of the Capitol, water closets, public stables, water pipes, pavements and other walks within the Capitol Square, broken glass, and locks, five thousand dollars;

For annual repairs of the President's house, improvement of grounds, purchasing trees and plants for garden, and making hotbeds therein, six thousand dollars;

For lighting the President's house and Capitol, the public grounds around them, and around the executive offices and Pennsylvania Avenue, twenty two thousand dollars;

For completing the improvement of Maryland Avenue, from Seventh Street to the Potomac River, two thousand five hundred dollars;

For furnishing lamps and lamp posts from Sixteenth to Seventeenth streets, on Pennsylvania Avenue, in front of Lafayette Square, five hundred dollars;

For completing the improvement of Pennsylvania Avenue, west of Seventeenth street, nine thousand dollars;

To reimburse the expenditure made by the Commissioner of Public Buildings for the repair of the Potomac bridge when injured by fire, four thousand five hundred dollars.

For continuing the repairs of the two bridges across the Eastern Branch of the Potomac, four thousand dollars;

For completing the west wing of the patent office building, two hundred thousand dollars;

For altering the streets and repairing in front of the east wing of the Patent Office, putting up iron railings, flagging, footway, putting in order yards, painting new saloons of the Patent Office in fresco, fourteen thousand two hundred and fifty dollars;

For iron railing and flagging in front of the old portion of the Patent Office building, for altering the windows in the rear and dressing off the granite to make it conform to the front, and for private stairway in the building, five thousand seven hundred and thirty dollars;

For enlarging the culverts, and openings under the same, across Pennsylvania Avenue, to prevent overflow of the avenue, four thousand dollars;

For repairing or renewing the water fixtures at the President's house, including the bath room, two thousand dollars;

For Public Reservation Number Two, and Lafayette Square, three thousand dollars;

For grading done by order of Ignatius Mudd, late Commissioner of Public Buildings, in Reservation Number Seventeen, between Third Street east and New Jersey Avenue, four hundred eighty four dollars and eighty nine cents;

For compensation of commissioner and surveyor employed upon the boundary between the United States and Mexico, and their assistants, including office rent and incidental expenses, thirty eight thousand one hundred dollars;

For payment of the Annals of Congress for the House Library of the House of Representatives, under resolution of said House of September twenty eighth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, one hundred sets of each volume from the twenty third to the fortieth, both included, in all seventeen hundred volumes, at five dollars per volume, eight thousand five hundred dollars;

For payment of the Annals of Congress, for one hundred and forty three members of the thirty second Congress, entitled to them under the resolution of the House of Representatives of July twenty sixth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty two, one hundred and forty three sets of twenty four volumes each, from the sixteenth to the fortieth inclusive, in all three thousand four hundred and thirty two volumes, at five dollars per volume, seventeen thousand one hundred and sixty dollars;

For reporting and publishing in the Daily Globe two thousand eight hundred and sixty five columns of the proceedings of the House of Representatives, for the first session of the thirty third Congress, at seven dollars and fifty cents per column, twenty one thousand four hundred and eighty seven dollars and fifty cents;

For twenty four copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix, for the first session of the thirty third Congress, for each member and delegate of the House of Representatives, making an aggregate of five thousand seven hundred and twelve copies, at six dollars a copy, thirty four thousand four hundred and sixteen dollars;

For binding the Congressional Globe and Appendix, for the first session of the thirty third Congress, thirteen thousand seven hundred and sixty six dollars and forty cents;

For reporting and publishing in the Daily Globe, one hundred and fifty one columns of the proceedings of the House of Representatives for the second session of the thirty second Congress, at seven dollars and fifty cents a column, one thousand one hundred and thirty two dollars and fifty cents;

To pay a deficiency in the appropriation for eight hundred copies of the Documentary History purchased for the new members of the House of Representatives, from the twenty sixth to the thirty second Congress inclusive, being at seventeen dollars twenty seven

cents and two mills a volume, six hundred and fifty five dollars and twenty cents;

For payment of a balance due, for the second and third volumes of the fifth series of the Documentary History, under contract with the Secretary of State, four hundred and seventy three dollars;

For one hundred copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix, for the first session of the thirty third Congress, for House Library, six hundred dollars, and for binding the same two hundred and forty dollars; for one hundred copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix, for the second session of the thirty third Congress, for House Library, three hundred dollars, and for binding the same one hundred and twenty dollars;

To enable John C. Rives to pay to the reporters of the House, for the Congressional Globe, the same amount of additional compensation for reporting this session as was paid them at the last, the sum of three thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, and the clerk of this House is hereby authorized to pay the same to said Rives, to be applied by him for that purpose;

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause to be constructed the following buildings: At Ellsworth, Maine, for the accommodation of the custom house and post office, a building of brick, with fire proof floors, constructed of iron beams and brick work, iron roof, shutters, sills, &c., twenty five feet by thirty, and twenty five feet in height from the foundation, to cost not more than ten thousand dollars; At Belfast, Maine, for the accommodation of the custom house and post office, a building of like materials, forty five feet by thirty two, and thirty two feet high and to cost not more than twenty thousand dollars; At Gloucester, Massachusetts, Toledo, Ohio, Burlington, Vermont, and Sandusky, Ohio, for the accommodation of the custom house and post office, a building of like materials, sixty feet by forty five feet, and thirty two feet from the foundation, and to cost not more than forty thousand dollars for each building; At Milwaukee, Wisconsin, for the accommodation of the custom house, post office, and United States courts, a building of like material, sixty feet by forty five feet, forty eight feet in height from the foundation, to cost not more than fifty thousand dollars; At New Haven, Connecticut, Newark, New Jersey, Buffalo, New York, Oswego, New York, Wheeling, Virginia, Chicago, Illinois, and Detroit, Michigan, each for the accommodation of the custom house, post office, United States courts, and steamboat inspectors, a building of stone, of like floors, beams, roofs, shutters, &c., eighty five feet by sixty feet, sixty feet in height from the foundation, to cost not more than eighty eight thousand dollars for each building; the building at Detroit to be erected upon a water lot, belonging to the United States; At Galveston, Texas, for the accommodation of the custom house, post office, and United States courts, a building of brick, of like floors, beams, roofs, shutters, &c., forty five feet by seventy feet, forty eight feet high from the foundation, with a portico on two sides, and to cost not more than one hundred thousand dollars; At Petersburg, Virginia, for the accommodation of the custom house and post office, a building of stone, of like floors, beams, roofs, shutters, &c., sixty feet by forty five feet, thirty two feet high from the foundation, to cost not more than sixty two thousand dollars.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the several sums mentioned in the preceding section of this act, as the cost of the buildings therein authorized to be constructed, together with ten per cent. thereon, to cover the compensation of architects, superintendents, advertising, and other contingent expenses, and so much as may be required to purchase suitable sites for said buildings, be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the purposes aforesaid, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided*, That no money hereby appropriated shall be used or applied for the purposes mentioned, until a valid title to the land for the sites of such buildings, in each case, shall be vested in the United States, and until the State shall also duly release and relinquish to the United States the right to tax, or in any way assess said site, or the property of the United States that may be thereon, during the time that the said United States shall be or remain the owner thereof.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause to be constructed the following buildings: At New Orleans, Louisiana, a marine hospital, to cost not more than two hundred and forty eight thousand dollars; and when said hospital shall have been completed, the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause the old hospital at New Orleans to be sold; and the proceeds thereof to be placed in the Treasury of the United States.

At Detroit, Michigan, a marine hospital, to cost not more than seventy five thousand dollars.

At Pensacola, Florida, a marine hospital, to cost not more than twenty thousand dollars.

At Burlington, in the State of Iowa, a marine hospital, to cost not more than fifteen thousand dollars;

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the several sums mentioned in the preceding section, as the cost of the buildings therein authorized to be constructed, together with ten per cent. thereon to cover the compensation of architects, superintendents, advertising, and other contingent expenses, and so much as may be required to purchase suitable sites for said buildings, be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the purposes aforesaid, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided*, That no money hereby appropriated shall be used or applied for the purposes mentioned, until a valid title to the land for the site of such building, in each case, shall be vested in the United States, and until the State shall also

duly release and relinquish to the United States the right to tax or in any way assess said site or the property of the United States, that may be thereon, during the time that the United States shall be or remain the owner thereof.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That there be appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum sufficient to pay to the clerks and employees of the government, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty five, such additional compensation as they may be entitled to receive, under the act of twenty second April, eighteen hundred and fifty four, entitled "An act, to amend the third section of the act, making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of government for the year ending thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty four, and for other purposes," and, where additional compensation is not otherwise provided for: *Provided*, That all laborers in the employment of the Executive departments of the government in the city of Washington, shall receive an annual salary of four hundred and eighty dollars each: *Provided further*, That the Postmaster General be allowed, in addition to his present number, three clerks of class two and two of class three; That the Attorney General be allowed in addition to his present number, one clerk of class one, two of class two, and one of class three; That the Secretary of the Treasury be allowed in the First Auditor's office, in addition to the present number, two clerks of class one; in the Sixth Auditor's office, in addition to the present number, seven clerks of class one, and one shall be taken from class three and put in class four; and, in the Treasurer's office, one clerk shall be taken from class two, and one from class three, and put in class four; and that the Secretary of State be allowed in addition to his present number of clerks, two at an annual salary of twelve hundred dollars each, one at an annual salary of fourteen hundred dollars, and one at an annual salary of sixteen hundred dollars; and the money necessary to pay the compensation and increased compensation under this section be, and the same is hereby appropriated.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the librarian of Congress shall receive eighteen hundred dollars; the assistant librarians fifteen hundred dollars each, and the messenger twelve hundred dollars per annum, and the money is hereby appropriated to pay the same.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the collections of the exploring expedition, now in the Patent Office, be placed under the care and management of the Commissioner of Patents, who is hereby authorized to employ one principal keeper of said collections at an annual salary of nine hundred dollars, one assistant keeper at an annual salary of seven hundred and fifty dollars, one night watchman at an annual salary of six hundred dollars, and two laborers at an annual salary each of three hundred and sixty five dollars.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the first proviso to the first section of the act entitled "An act to provide compensation to such persons as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury to receive and keep the public money, under the fifteenth section of the act of sixth August, eighteen hundred and forty six, for the additional services required under that act," approved March second, eighteen hundred and fifty three, shall not be construed to apply to the collector of the District of Buffalo Creek, while such collector shall be one of the designated depositors of public money.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the accounts of the public printers, and the certificates of the superintendent of public printing thereon, shall be subject to the examination and control of the accounting officers and Secretary of the Treasury, in like manner as other public accounts.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That from and after the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty four, in lieu of the clerks heretofore authorized by law for the office of the assistant treasurer at New York, he be authorized to appoint, with the approval of the President of the United States, one chief clerk at a salary of two thousand one hundred dollars, one clerk at two thousand dollars, two clerks at fifteen hundred dollars each, two clerks at fifteen hundred dollars each, one clerk at twelve hundred dollars, one messenger at nine hundred dollars, and two watchmen at five hundred and fifty dollars each, per annum. In case of the sickness or unavoidable absence from his office of the assistant treasurer, he may in his discretion authorize the said chief clerk to act in his place, and to discharge all the duties required by law of the assistant treasurer.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That, from and after the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty three, the annual salary of the chaplains to Congress shall be seven hundred and fifty dollars, and such sum additional to that elsewhere provided as may be required to pay the same to the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty five, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided*, That the said sum shall be in full of all compensation to be received by said chaplains.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That the seventh section of the act of January eighth, eighteen hundred and thirty seven, entitled "An act supplementary to the act entitled 'An act establishing a mint, and regulating the coins of the United States,'" be so amended as to extend the limit for the annual salary of clerks in the Mint of the United States to eighteen hundred dollars each, from and after the first of July, eighteen hundred and fifty four, at the discretion of the officers authorized by law to appoint, with the approval of the President of the United States, including also one clerk in the office of the assistant treasurer at Philadelphia, and that the salary of the chief clerk of the branch mint at New Orleans, shall be twenty two hundred dollars from and after the first of July, eighteen hundred and fifty four.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That whenever it shall become necessary for the head of any department or office to employ special agents, other than those of the army or navy, who may be charged with the disbursement of public moneys, they shall, prior to entering upon duty as such, give bond in such form and with such security as the head of the department or office employing said agent may approve.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That hereafter the Warden of the Penitentiary of the United States for the District of Columbia, and the Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds, shall make to the Secretary of the Interior, annually, in time to accompany the annual message of the President to Congress, report of their operations for the preceding year, and of the manner in which all appropriations have been applied, respectively; and that a statement of the Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds shall hereafter be approved and submitted by the Secretary of the Interior, annually, through the Treasury Department, as other estimates to the two houses of Congress. And further, that all appropriations which are herein made, or may be hereafter made, for repairs or improvements of the public buildings, grounds, and streets within the District of Columbia, and now under the charge of the Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds, shall be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior; and that all laws, or parts of laws, inconsistent with this section shall be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

APPROVED, August 4, 1854.

PEACE MEDIATION.

Speech of Hon. T. L. Clingman

OF NORTH CAROLINA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

January 3, 1855.

The House being in the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union—

Mr. CLINGMAN said:

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I will ask the attention of the committee, not to the subject upon which my friend from South Carolina [Mr. KERR] has so eloquently addressed the committee, but to another question which has some intrinsic merits, and which I hope to be able to present in the interval that will elapse prior to the usual time of adjournment.

It will be recollected that, at an early day of this session, I offered a proposition, suggesting the propriety of this Government offering its mediation to the belligerent Powers of Europe. The following is the proposition, as modified by me:

A Joint Resolution requesting the President to tender the mediation of the United States to the Powers engaged in the Eastern war.

Whereas, the people of the United States are, with regret, that several of the great Powers of Europe are engaged in a war which threatens to be of long duration, and disastrous in its consequences to the industrial and social interests of a large portion of the civilized world; and being, under the favor of Providence, in the full enjoyment of the blessings of peace, distant from the theatre of conflict, disconnected with the causes of quarrel, between the parties belligerent, and, as a nation, having no immediate interest in the contest, and no purpose to interfere, forcibly or in an unwelcome manner, nevertheless, are of opinion that the controversy may be susceptible of pacific adjustment, through the interposition of a neutral and friendly Power: Therefore—

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That we would view with satisfaction a tender to the belligerents of the mediation of the United States, provided it should be in accordance with the President's views of the public interests.

My object at that time was simply to get the subject before the Committee of Foreign Affairs, of which I am known to be a member, leaving it to the discretion of that committee to act upon it as to them might seem best. Since then, there has been a great deal of comment upon that subject by the press generally. The proposition has been assailed in some quarters, and defended with ability in others. The course of remark has been such, that I desire to make a short explanation of my views in relation to this subject, and of the reasons which governed me in making the movement.

I do not propose to speak as a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs now, because I have not the right, under the rules of the House, to refer to anything which occurs in the committee until it shall think proper to make a report to the House. I desire only to meet some of the objections which doubtless indeed gentlemen will vote against the proposition at the time when it was first moved.

It is said, in the first place, by objectors, to be an intervention on our part with the affairs of foreign Governments. If it be intervention, it is precisely such intervention as this Government has practiced from its foundation. Every Minister sent abroad is sent to influence the action of some foreign Government, and to induce it to regulate its action as to benefit, and not injure us. In point of fact, we have ourselves had several instances of mediation submitted to us, which we have accepted, thereby admitting that it was not such intervention as gentlemen would now exclude us from offering to foreign Governments. Our Ministers are instructed to interfere with the action of foreign Governments, so far as it may affect us, and no further; and hence they are not expected to look to the internal action of any Government, but merely to its external relations, because in these latter we ourselves have an interest. For example, if the Emperor of Russia should deprive us of the trade of the ports of the Black Sea, or Baltic, our Minister, Mr. Seymour, would be instructed to remonstrate against it. If that interruption should arise from a conflict between Russia and some other Power, why then we might appeal to both of the belligerent parties. In this particular instance, our trade is interrupted in those seas by the existing war, and our Government has a right to relieve us from such an injury, if it is practicable for it to do so.

A gentleman over the way said, the other day, when I first brought up this proposition, that he hoped the war between Russia and the allied powers would continue for fifty

years. I take it for granted that he did not express this benevolent wish [a laugh] from any opinion that it was advantageous to the parties engaged in it; but he must have made the remark to carry the impression that the U. S. would derive some advantage from it. It will be conceded, on all hands, that it will give us no glory and no additional territory. If we are to be benefited, therefore, it must be in a pecuniary point of view, either by increasing our exports, that is to say, enhancing the value of what we have to sell, or diminishing the price of what we have to import or purchase.

Let us examine this matter briefly, at the outset of the argument, first with reference to what we have to sell.

Our principal article of export is cotton; and now, in the face of two short crops, down to less than eight cents. My own opinion is, and I say it with deference to the opinions of other gentlemen, that but for the war, cotton would probably be now worth 11 or 12 cents, as it was in 1850 and 1851. I say so, because the recent supplies do not, I think, bear a greater ratio to the present demand of the world than did the crops in the years referred to. If so, the loss on this article alone, will make a difference of at least forty millions of dollars in the value of our exports; and, in point of fact, I have no doubt that the war makes a difference of twenty five to forty millions in this respect alone, besides losses in tobacco and other articles. Gentlemen will say to me, perhaps, that breadstuffs are increasing in value, but they forget that the drought of last year so destroyed the crops in most of the grain growing States, that we shall have nothing to spare for the next twelve months. We have then to take the chances of deriving an advantage two years hence; if we should then happen to have produce to sell, as a set off to the large and heavy losses that are falling on us.

But, in point of fact, it is the ability of Europe to purchase that determines the demand for and price of breadstuffs. I took occasion some years ago to examine the reports made by committees of the British Parliament in relation to the condition of the laboring population of England. It appeared that during periods of distress and famine the laboring classes were compelled to give up in succession, as the pressure increased, such articles as were not indispensable; and that, for example, they first gave up sugar, then meat, after using it for a time only once a week, then bread, and finally they relied upon the potato alone. It appeared, from the investigation made at that time, that there was a disposition to consume a large amount of provisions if they had had the ability to obtain them. Necessity was the sole measure of their purchases. If the war goes on in Europe, with its heavy taxation diminishing the wealth and means of the people there, I doubt very much whether they will have the ability, to any great extent, to pay for our produce, even if we should have a large surplus. But even if it should prove otherwise, it is not probable that this additional demand will make up for the loss upon the other articles to which I have alluded.

Again, specie is being rapidly drawn abroad from this country to satisfy the demands of the belligerents. There is, by consequence, an extraordinary pressure in the eastern cities, and extending itself into the interior of the country, so seriously to cripple all business transactions, and produce heavy losses to the community. Stocks of all kinds have also greatly fallen in value, to the detriment of many of the States, as well as of individuals. Besides all this, the shipping interest has suffered, and is suffering extremely.

During the great wars in Napoleon's time, owing to the fact that Great Britain was excluded from most of the continental ports, our ships had the carrying trade. Such, however, is not now the case; but there are, in fact, nearly as many foreign ships engaged in trade as before the war began, owing to the fact that Russia has not the means of molesting the Allies on the sea. In fact, while the number of carriers remains about the same, the absolute value of freights is likely to be diminished, so that really the whole shipping interest is languishing, and the value of ships is twenty or thirty per cent. less than it was a few months ago. A gentleman behind me, from the maritime region, says that it has diminished fifty per cent. Doubtless he is right on this point.

It is also probable, if the war continues for years, we shall suffer as purchasers. It is true that certain kinds of manufactures seem to have fallen in value. It must be remembered, however, that the present supply was created for a state of peace. One of the effects of a fall of prices is to diminish the amount produced. It will also follow, that if laborers are forced to serve in the armies—and on this account, and also by reason of exorbitant taxation, manufacturing establishments are broken up—there must be a corresponding rise in the value of articles produced. These are not new opinions with me; for in 1850, I contended, while discussing the tariff, that one of the reasons why manufactures were so cheap, was that a long peace in Europe had caused the wealth and labor, formerly expended in wars, to be employed in production, and thus brought down the prices of articles, and put them in the reach of a larger number. If this was a sound argument, as I still think, then the reverse, viz: withdraw labor and capital from production, and expending it in war, will tend to raise prices in those commodities.

I refer to all these matters to show that our interests are suffering from the effects of this war; how much it is not easy to determine. My own opinion is from fifty to a hundred millions of dollars a year. I have no doubt that it is largely more than the expenses of this Government. Now, if this be so, is it not worth while to see if any measures can be devised to remove the cause of such a loss?

But it may be said that this is only temporary, and that matters will soon get right. On the contrary, it strikes me that these evils must continue and be permanent. England and France have already sent more than one hundred and fifty thousand men to the East. Now if they cost the Allies as much per man as our soldiers did in Mexico, it will be upwards of one thousand dollars per man for a campaign; and this, in the aggregate, amounts to one hundred and fifty millions.

Besides this, they have already made an enormous expenditure of money for the naval armaments, both for the Baltic and the Black seas. So that the whole expenditure may be nearly twice that sum. From the English papers, I observe that the British Government is about building a hundred and twenty steam

gun boats, at a cost of \$250,000 each. That item alone will amount to \$30,000,000.—The Russian and Turkish expenditures are also very large, so that the entire war expenses must reach several hundred millions.

Now the money expended in this manner is as completely lost to the world as that invested in the Arctic when she went down into the waters of the deep sea.

It is supposed that the Allies have lost forty or fifty thousand men, including those who have been slain in battle, died of disease, or have been permanently disabled. The Russian loss is greater, especially if we take into account the campaign on the Danube. The same is probably true of the Turks.—The loss of all must exceed one hundred thousand men. Now, North Carolina is an average sized State, in population, and she has only one hundred thousand voters. There has then been a number of men destroyed as great or greater than all the voting population of my State—men in the prime of life, men selected for their bodily vigor, and many of whom were men of intellect and education. All these are swept away. The effect of the war is far more disastrous than an epidemic disease which sweeps over a country, and takes away a like number of men, women, and children, indiscriminately.

My object in making these remarks is to show that an immense amount of the wealth of the world, and a very large number of producers, as well as consumers of the products of our labors, are annihilated. I hold that such a loss is injurious to the commercial interests of every civilized country in the world, and especially to that of the United States.

To prove the truth of this proposition, let us suppose the United States to be the only civilized country in the world, and all the rest to be filled with savages, we should have then no exports and no imports. This is evident as soon as stated. As in that contingency, all our surplus productions would perish on our hands, I need not argue that this state of things would be immensely injurious to us. I maintain that, as you destroy the wealth of the civilized world to any great extent, you approximate that condition to which I have alluded. For instance, suppose that other nations were thrown back to the condition of things which existed twenty five years ago. We then sold less than thirty millions of dollars worth of cotton. If Europe were in the same condition as at that time, and we had now a hundred millions to sell, but could find a market for only thirty millions, where should we find ourselves?

The extra amount of seventy millions would rot on our hands. But I take the further position, that even if this war, or any other cause, should keep the rest of the world stationary for the next ten years, we should be greatly losers, because we are constantly increasing our productions; and hence, if there should not be a proportionate increase in the markets of the world, we should be losers. I think, therefore, that the proposition can be maintained as a sound one in political economy, that you cannot destroy a large amount of the wealth of the world, without injury to us as a great commercial nation.—There may be exceptions to this rule here and there, but as a general proposition, it holds good. If, then, the war be injurious to us, financially, and commercially, will it benefit us politically? In reference to the question of the balance of power in Europe, it is true that it is not a matter for us to interfere with. But I may say that you could not change that balance of power without prejudicing us. For example, if Russia becomes omnipotent, and crushes the western commercial nations, though the Czar might himself be as just and as moderate as our own Washington, his successors might not be so, and it is easy to see that their conduct could change things to our injury. If the Allies, on the other hand, should prove decidedly victorious, their ascendancy might give them, not only greater power, but also greater inclination to interfere with us on this side of the globe. Looking, therefore, to the mere question of the balance of power in Europe, you cannot change it without putting us in a worse condition than we now are. I hope it will remain evenly balanced, so that each power may be able to hold others in check, and prevent mischief.

But having barely adverted to these topics to show that this war is an evil to us, I pass now to the consideration of the other great question. Is there anything in the attendant circumstances of a character to include a belief that our country might exert an influence to bring the war to a close? This, Mr. Chairman, is a question of great delicacy, as it involves an examination of the grounds of the war itself. If I were to enter into a discussion of its causes, I should speak of things which persons in Europe, perhaps, understand better than I can do here. In the next place, I might get up such a debate as would lead to a discussion of the merits of the several contending parties, and put ourselves in a position which neutrals ought not to occupy. I therefore feel the full force of the caution given by the old Roman poet, to those who tread on ashes that may conceal fires underneath. Nevertheless, I desire to make a suggestion or two on this point.

The war originally rested upon a very narrow basis, so small that the parties themselves did not expect it to produce a war. This is clear from their procrastination and tardiness in making adequate preparations for so great a contest. In fact, it was supposed, at one time, that they had settled the difficulty.—The Czar himself is represented to have said that the war is one "for which, judged by its apparent grounds, there is no reason; and it is contrary to the moral, industrial, and commercial interests of the entire world." It is true, that he goes on to charge that the purpose of the Allies is to limit the power of Russia. Well, if that be their purpose, of course any offer of mediation from us would most probably lead to no favorable result.—But I do not understand that the Allies have planted themselves upon that ground as yet. And even if they have for a moment entertained such notions, the formidable resistance they have met with when attacking what was supposed to be the exposed point of the Czar's dominions, will go far to satisfy them that it is not an easy matter so to change the map of Europe as to deprive Russia of any portion of her territory. I do not believe they will persist in any such purpose. They are governed by wise and sagacious statesmen; and, in view of the difficulties which present themselves, I do not think that they entertain the idea that, without a longer struggle than either of these Governments

are willing to make, they can materially diminish the power of Russia.

All history shows that the apparent strength of alliances is deceptive. Where all the parties are acting in good faith, and with equal zeal, it very frequently happens that from the want of proper concert of action, they fail to accomplish their object. All Europe at one time assailed France unsuccessfully, and Napoleon himself, at a later day, carried most of the European nations with him against Russia, but his reverses crushed Austria and other Powers to succumb and join his enemies, so that he was in the end overwhelmed. I take it for granted, therefore, that these sagacious statesmen will not rely so fully on this alliance, powerful as it seems to be, as to press the matter to the extreme I have alluded to.

It does not strike me, Mr. Chairman, that it is the interest of either of these Powers to desire a prolongation of the war. England is a commercial nation. The English people are brave, and energetic, and patient, and so long as their Government tells them it is necessary to carry on the war they will submit to sacrifices. But England can have no hope of acquiring territory, so as to compensate her for these sacrifices. This remark applies equally to France. Her Emperor seems to have been directing his energies of late very much to the improvement of the interior of his own country, in all respects, and to the beautifying of Paris. I do not, therefore, believe that the Allies will at present desire to prolong the war. And very clearly it cannot be the interest of Russia to have war rather than peace. The Emperor of Russia has a territory twice as large as that of the United States. It is but thinly settled, and the facilities of communication between the different parts of it are not such as they should be. He marches men a thousand miles from Moscow to the Black Sea or the Danube, and they are decimated two or three times over by disease and fatigue, ere they reach the point of action. Now, you and I know very well, sir, that railroads from Moscow and St. Petersburg to the Danube, the Crimea, and the Caspian, would make Russia stronger now than she would be with the whole Turkish empire annexed, without these facilities. I take it for granted that a sagacious ruler, like the Czar, would rather improve the condition of his country, in this respect, than prolong such a war. Great Britain is just the reverse of Russia in this respect; and by reason of her compactness, insular position, and maritime supremacy, she is a formidable antagonist to any country under the sun, having one league of sea coast.

But, Mr. Chairman, I have no doubt that there were some mistakes made originally.—I think it highly probable that the parties took the successive steps that led them into this war without foreseeing where they would carry them. The Emperor of Russia may not have expected such an alliance when he took possession of the Principalities, and the Allies probably thought he would recede when they made their demonstration. But, sir, they have now placed themselves in a position, where neither can well make the first move towards a settlement, without a sacrifice of pride, and perhaps of prestige.—Their condition is well described by Vattel, in a few sentences, which I will read to the committee. He says:

"Two nations, though equally weary of war, often continue it merely from the fear of making the first advances to an accommodation, as these might be imputed to weakness; or they persist in it from animosity, and against their own interests. These common friends effectually interpose, offering themselves as mediators. And there cannot be a more beneficent office than that of reconciling two nations at war, and thus putting a stop to the effusion of blood. This is an indispensable duty to those who are possessed of the means of succeeding in it."

These sentences, Mr. Chairman, express fully what I would say on this point. But if the contest be not terminated now, it must soon become a general European war. It will next year probably get into Germany and Italy, and be more destructive than the wars of Napoleon, because the means of aggression and destruction are greater at this time than they were in his day. When the tri-colored flag is on the Danube, or the Vistula, the impetuous glory-loving Frenchman will have brought back vividly the recollections of Marengo, and Jena, and Austerlitz, and Wagram. All Europe will be in a blaze, and the war will fall with destructive and crushing force on the industrial and lower classes, who, in such times, are always the greatest sufferers.

There are some who look with hope and pleasure to this condition of things. They say that the Governments will be overthrown, and the cause of liberty advanced. I have no doubt but that some of the existing Governments will be put down, but I do not concur in the opinion that republicanism will gain. You may see one tyrannical Government overthrown, and another, stronger and more tyrannical, erected in its stead. The only liberty which is worth preserving, is that which is founded upon law. And from the days of Julius Caesar down to the present time, "arms and laws have not flourished together." On the contrary, during military struggles, despotism raises its head and dominates over the land amidst the clangor of arms. To protect life and property, power must be given to the existing Governments. The greater the powers which surround them, the higher the powers with which they must be invested. Men will submit to any exactions, therefore, to support vast military armaments. But let there be peace and security, and these very armaments, being no longer necessary to the safety of the State, soon become intolerable and will be discarded.

Sir, the history of modern Europe sustains this position. It was after a period of peace that the first French revolution exhibited itself, and at the close of the long and desolating wars to which it gave rise—I mean when the Congress of Vienna sat—liberty lay low all over Europe. It was after a long period of peace that the revolution of 1830 shook down the French monarchy, and extended its vibrations into distant Poland. It was after another long period of peace that the revolution of 1848 blazed out in France, illuminating Lombardy, Italy, and Hungary, until its light was dimmed and extinguished by the smoke of battle.

Sir, our neighbor, Mexico, has had war enough in the last fifty years to have made her people the freest on earth, and yet, though many tyrannical Governments have been put down there, the cause of civil liberty has not

advanced. Nor has it in the South American States; nor in the world generally, during hostile struggles. What I mean to say is, not that war may not be sometimes necessary to protect liberty, but I affirm that liberty does not usually spring out of war; that where you have one case of that kind, I can point to a hundred of a contrary tendency. Looking, therefore, simply to the interest of the masses of Europe, I would rather have peace than war. In peace you have the railroad and telegraph and the newspaper. Every newspaper, and letter, and message is an atom on the side of liberty. You will find that as men become wealthier they are more intelligent and more tenacious of their political and personal rights.

These views, Mr. Chairman, accord with our own political system. We have the smallest Army and Navy of any of the great nations, and our policy has been that of peace, in the main, from the days of Washington.—There are, too, passages in our own history, which render it imperative that we should make the movement which I have indicated. It is well known that during our revolutionary struggle, France interfered on our side, and ultimately became our ally, and aided us until the end of the struggle. But for that intervention it is highly probable that this assembly would not exist to-day. And, sir, while alluding to this, I find myself unexpectedly in the presence of one who calls up recollections; I cannot see, at this moment, without emotions, the gentleman on my left. [Mr. Clingman looked at M. Lafayette, who was sitting near him.]

A VOICE. "Who is it?" It is, (said Mr. Clingman, continuing,) he whose grandeur is pictured on that tapestry, (pointing to the full length portrait of the Marquis de Lafayette, on the left of the Speaker.) When we remember the past, made vivid by the sight of that picture and this living representative, is there one who can doubt but that we owe a deep debt of gratitude to France. While I would not pretend that we ought, under the circumstances, to take part, by force, on her side, I nevertheless maintain that we are under the highest obligations to do everything consistently with our own interest, to relieve France from danger or difficulty.

At a later period in our history, when we were at war with England, in 1812, Russia tendered her mediation. That mediation was, in the language of Mr. Monroe, the Secretary of State, "willingly accepted" by our Government. Great Britain declined it, but subsequently, and after she had triumphed over her great adversary in Europe, and was prepared to turn all her forces against the United States, and thus give the war a much more serious and formidable character, it is well known that the interference of Alexander of Russia contributed, in a powerful manner, towards the pacification which took place.—Russia, too, it appears, then, has strong claims to any good offices we can render her.

Still later in our progress as a nation there is an incident, and a precedent more striking and conclusive in its character. In 1835, when this Government, under the administration of General Jackson, was in imminent danger of being involved in war with France, Great Britain tendered her mediation. It was accepted, both by us and by the King of France, and a pacification between the two Governments was the result. Upon this point I cannot do better than to read a few sentences from the work of the distinguished gentleman from Missouri, [Mr. Benton.] After alluding to the state of things which then existed—the exhaustion of negotiations and the preparatory arguments on both sides, he refers to the fact that General Jackson sent in a message to Congress, announcing his acceptance of the mediation, and uses the following language:

"In communicating the offer of the British mediation the President expressed his high appreciation of the elevated and disinterested motives of that offer. The motives were, in fact, both elevated and disinterested; and presents one of those noble spectacles in the conduct of nations on which history loves to dwell. France and the United States had fought together against Great Britain; now Great Britain steps between France and the United States to prevent them from fighting each other. George the Third received the combined attacks of French and Americans; his son, William the Fourth, interposes to prevent their arms from being turned against each other. It was a noble intervention, and a just return for the good work of the Emperor Alexander in offering his mediation between the United States and Great Britain—good works these peace mediations, and as nearly divine as humanity can reach;—worthy of all praises of long remembrance, and continual imitation;—the more so in this case of the British mediation when the event to be prevented would have been so favorable to British interests—would have thrown the commerce of the United States and of France into her hands, and enriched her at the expense of both. Happily the progress of the age which, in cultivating good will among nations, elevates great Powers above all selfishness, and permits no unfriendly recollection—no selfish calculation—to balk the impulse of a noble philanthropy."

These, Mr. Chairman, are just and noble sentiments in themselves, and concisely and handsomely expressed. Andrew Jackson, then at the head of our Government, was not a man likely to succumb to an adversary, or to admit improper interference from a foreign quarter. Nor did any man in these Halls, or in the country, censure his acceptance of the mediation. Every one knew that iron will, before which the veteran columns of England were broken to pieces at New Orleans, would have been not less strikingly exhibited in defense of any right that could claim the protection of our flag.

It thus appears that each one of these three great Powers has, in periods of trial or danger, not interfered for our relief; and shall we not reciprocate their good offices? Shall we be always ready to receive benefits, and never to return them? Shall we fold our arms, and coolly look on, while our former friends are struggling in the midst of perils? Above all, shall we refuse to act because we hope to take benefits from their misfortunes? Is a great Government like ours to occupy the position of the wrecker, who stands upon the sea-beach during the storm, praying that navies may be stranded, that he may seize upon the floating fragments. Shall we imitate the kite and the vulture that follow armies to prey upon the slain, or the sharks that collect around the sinking ship to devour the drowning inmates? If any gentleman here has such feelings, I envy him not their enjoyment.

If we were, as a nation, too feeble to protect ourselves, we might, upon the plea of necessity, justify being thus contemptible—might then have an excuse for wishing that others might be crippled lest they should hurt us. But while in a war with any great maritime Power our commerce would seriously suffer, there is no nation in less danger of conquest or mutilation. We can, therefore, afford to be just and honorable, yet, even magnanimous.

There is another reason, Mr. Chairman, which operates with great force on my mind as an argument for my proposition. The impression prevails in Europe, or, at all events, has been sought to be created there, that we are a grasping and a rapacious people. I do not, for a moment, admit the justice of this charge against us. On the contrary, I think the United States have shown, from their earliest history, a commendable moderation. I recollect very well being told by a gentleman who had just returned from Europe, whilst the Texas annexation was pending, that the veteran statesman Metternich said to him, there was not a Government in Europe that would have hesitated a moment to take Texas on the terms on which she offered herself.—In fact, while England has been taking kingdom after kingdom in Asia, and France has been extending her conquests over Africa, and the other European Governments have been taking all the territory they could acquire without peril to themselves, we may well challenge a comparison with them.

I may say, further, in order that no gentleman may misunderstand the feelings with which I make these remarks, that I belong to what is called the party of progress, or to Young America. I am in favor of the acquisition of territory under proper circumstances. Nevertheless, while I entertain these opinions, and believe that justice has been done to our country abroad, it is impossible to conceal the fact that the impression prevails in Europe that we desire this war to continue, in order that we may get an opportunity to seize upon our neighbor's territory. Now, by making this movement we shall truthfully, and at the same time, gracefully remove any such impression. Besides, sir, it would be a declaration of neutrality in the most emphatic form. It would not only be a declaration that our Government intended to stand neutral, but that it did not desire that the war should continue to the injury of the parties themselves. If the movement were to be successful—if we were to be instrumental in relieving these belligerents from their present difficulties, it would give us the greatest consideration, not only with the Governments, but also with the masses of the people.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, (interrupting.) I wish to ask the gentleman from North Carolina one question. I desire to know whether, in the reference he makes to the masses among whom we shall obtain so much consideration, he refers to the masses in this country or Europe? Mr. CLINGMAN. I will answer the gentleman. My remark, of course, applied to the masses in Europe. It is not necessary for me to say that this Government has already consideration enough with the masses at home. But what I was proceeding to say was, that if our country and its Government became popular with the people of Great Britain and France, and with the other nations of Europe, the monarch would not like to quarrel with us. But where there is ill-feeling between countries, a single spark will sometimes light the flame of war.

I have, Mr. Chairman, discussed this question mainly upon the narrow ground of our interests as a nation. This, however, is not the mode to do full justice to the subject. To do this will require a much wider range of thought and investigation. Independently of all calculations of interest, considerations of humanity rise up and force themselves upon the mind. The earth was given to man for his dominion and control. But it is only in our times that men are beginning to assert that right in its full extent. I do not mean to say that in former ages men have not spread over the earth, but it is only in our day that they have begun to turn its great natural agents to account. This war will stop the progress of humanity. It will destroy the greatest and best works of man, and throw him back upon the barbarism of the past.

Besides, it is a war between the different branches of the great Caucasian family—the white races of men, who have shown by their superior mental and moral endowments, their right to control the world and regulate its destinies. It is also a war, in the main, between Christian nations; and we are impelled, therefore, by considerations of humanity, of race, and of religion, to interpose, if our interposition can avail anything. If the movement is to be made, it should begin here. We represent the feelings, the very heart of the American people; hence our sanction will give greater force and consideration to the movement. But to the Executive, who has the charge of conducting the foreign affairs of the country, it belongs properly to decide when and how the steps should be taken. If there be not a fitting occasion just now, it may be otherwise a few months hence.

Entertaining these feelings, my original object was to bring the subject before the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and let that committee determine whether such a movement was advisable; if it were, to let it begin with Congress, but leave to the Executive the mode and manner of conducting it. The President, of course, has an acquaintance with the condition of things which nobody else can possess, and to him, therefore, would I leave it to determine whether the movement should be made now or at some future day, and whether the offer of mediation should be tendered through the foreign ministers here or through our ministers abroad, or in any other mode that he might regard as best calculated to effect the object. Whenever he should think proper to act, he would then move in the matter with all the authority of the Government to sustain him. If the movement shall be made, I have no doubt but that it would be sanctioned and approved by our constituents.

The horticulturists of Paris have succeeded by artificial crossings, in obtaining a natural rose of blue color, which is the fourth color obtained by artificial means; that and the yellow or tea rose, the black or purple rose, and the striped rose being all inventions and the result of skillful and scientific gardening. Love never reasons, but profusely gives— Gives like a thoughtless prodigal, its all. And trembles then, lest it has done too little.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.
BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
Thursday, January 18, 1855.

MR. CLINGMAN'S SPEECH.
We publish this interesting document to-day, and assure our readers that, whatever may be their opinion of mediation, they will derive both pleasure and profit from its perusal. Mr. Clingman never speaks without shedding light on the subject in hand. He is one of the comparatively few public men whose speeches contain solid information and valuable material for thought.

The inquiries of our St. Louis correspondent will be answered soon. We are very much pressed for space, and our numerous friends and correspondents must exercise a little patience.

Col. J. T. Weaver and John Thrash, Esq., were last week elected Surveyors for this county. Esq. Thrash operates west of French Broad river—Col. Weaver east of the river. A judicious arrangement, in our judgment.

Our Jonesborough neighbors appear to be somewhat disgruntled at Maj. Gwynn's Report. Be reasonable, gentlemen. If the Watauga Gap is impracticable, it is not the Engineer's fault. His Report is no doubt correct in every particular.

GRATIFYING—To send a paper to a subscriber two or three years on credit, and then receive a letter from the careless postmaster, charged with five cents postage, informing you that the scoundrel has sloped to parts unknown, without so much as leaving you a lock of his hair!

His Excellency Gov. Bragg has appointed as his Private Secretary, Pulaski Cowper, Esq., of the County of Hertford.

EPHRAIM CLAYTON, ESQ.
A writer in the Spartanburg (S. C.) Spartan, of the 11th instant, congratulates the friends of Wofford College on its completion, and on the bright prospects which arise before the Institution, and pays a high, but not higher than just, compliment to the skill and energy of our townsman, Ephraim Clayton, Esq., who has just finished that immense building to the entire satisfaction of the Board of Commissioners. The writer adds:

"The fact is Mr. Clayton is equal to anything in the line of practical architecture. Cool and unmoved amid a vast array of detail, he calmly and shrewdly adapts the means to the end, and never overlooks the conditions of success, nor fails in the attainment of the desired result. Guided by Mr. Clayton, no one need fear of contracting to build for a given sum, and having to pay a third more than he bargained for."

Mr. Clayton is too well known here, where he resides, to render it necessary that we say he fully merits the good opinion of our Spartanburg friends. Such men are truly the backbone of any community, and would that we had a greater number of just such.

Lyndon Swain, Esq., has retired from the Greensboro' Patriot, in consequence of ill health. He retires with the respect and good will of a wide circle. He is succeeded by Mr. Sherwood.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—The editors of the Raleigh "Metropolitan" offer their establishment for sale. The circulation is about 1000 copies weekly, the advertising custom worth from \$800 to \$1000 a year, and job work custom good. The paper enjoys the confidence of the Democratic party, and to a gentleman who "stands square" on the Democratic platform, offers a rare chance to embark in a profitable business.

The largest lump of gold of which we have seen any record, was found lately in California. It weighed 161 pounds! or 2576 ounces avertedpoids. Its net weight estimated at nearly forty thousand dollars.

CRIME. The total number of wilful, premeditated murders committed in the United States during the year 1854, was 682. The number of executions, 84. Of this number, 8 murders and 5 executions took place in N. Carolina.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENTS. The number of steamboat accidents which have occurred on the rivers, lakes, and bays of this country, which have been attended with loss of life and injury to person, during the year 1854, together with the number of killed and wounded, are as follows:—Accidents, 48. Killed, 587. Wounded, 225. These figures show a frightful increase over 1853. The idea of five hundred and eighty seven human beings being sent prematurely to their long home, in one year, by accidents on our inland waters, is too heart rending to contemplate. Is there no remedy?

ALL RIGHT. E. F. Freeman, a school teacher of Marion, Linn county, Iowa, has been sent to the penitentiary for three years for seducing one of his lady scholars.

GOING AHEAD. The first notice of a bill given by Gen. Whitfield, the delegate in Congress from Kansas, was in relation to aid for a proposed Railroad.

THE LEGISLATURE.
Our law makers are driving ahead in right good earnest, and a large amount of business has been despatched. On Monday the 8th, Mr. Boyd's Free Suffrage Bill came up as the special order of the day.

The following important amendment was offered by Mr. Haughton to the first section of the bill:
"Provided, however, that no foreigner, unless he shall have paid public taxes, and shall have been naturalized according to the laws of the United States now in force, and that may hereafter be passed in pursuance of the United States, shall be allowed to vote either for a member of the Senate or House of Commons."

This amendment was adopted, yeas 26, nays 23. Other amendments were offered, and after much discussion were all rejected, and the bill as amended by Mr. Haughton passed its second reading 36 to 14.

In the House of Commons, on Saturday the 6th, on motion of Mr. Baxter, the bill amending an act to incorporate the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad was taken up and read the second time, and passed, 91 yeas, 14 nays. The bill provides for the continuation of the North Carolina Railroad to Beaufort Harbor, and authorizes the State to take two-thirds of the stock.

The Standard says—
"We felt quite sure that the measure would pass, but the majority is larger than we expected. The feelings and judgments of members, it is apparent, are decidedly in favor of an enlarged and liberal system of improvement. We regard this as one of the most gratifying signs of the times."

"The State, by this bill, is to aid in the construction of the Road to the extent of two-thirds of the capital stock.
"We cannot doubt that the bill for the extension West will meet with the same favor and support in the House of Commons."

"The landholders, it is known, are alone heard in the Senate; but that body, though not so fully up with the spirit of improvement as the Commons, has heretofore shown itself disposed to respond, and it has responded most promptly and cheerfully to the public expectations in this respect. The vote may be closer in the Senate than in the Commons; but we think we may confidently venture the assertion that steps will be taken at this session for the extensions East and West."

The bill increasing the salaries of the State officers, was put upon its second reading in the Senate, and rejected, yeas 20, nays 23; but the vote was afterwards reconsidered, and made the special order of the day for the 12th.

On Thursday, the 11th, in the Senate, the bill to create eight judicial circuits—adding one circuit to the present number—passed its second reading.

A charter for a Railroad from Wilmington to Charlotte passed its second reading in the Commons, by a vote of 59 to 39.

There seems to be no doubt entertained that the old Banks will be re-chartered, and perhaps some new ones put in motion.

Private advices assure us that our cross charter will certainly pass, and the Central Road be extended West.

Three hundred and twenty six Revolutionary pensioners died during the past year. The number now on the pension roll is one thousand and sixty.

The Charleston Courier says there is in circulation a counterfeit gold dollar. It is made of pure brass, gilt.

Forty six newspapers have espoused and endorsed the cause of Know Nothingism. "Tall oaks from little acorns grow."

NEW DEPARTMENT. A bill is now before the Senate of the United States, proposing to create a new Department of Government, to be styled "The Department of Law," whereof the Attorney General, for the time being, is to be the principal officer.

EAST TENNESSEE COPPER MINES.
We find some interesting items in regard to the business of the Ducktown Copper Mines, embodied in a letter to one of our Tennessee exchanges. The writer had visited the mines, and gathered his facts from authentic sources. He says:

"From the 1st to the 30th. of November last, the Tennessee mines sent away about 140 tons; the Polk county mines over 200 tons, and the Isabella mine over 200 tons, tonnage weight, all rich ore, ranging from 22 to 30 per cent of copper. The Hiwassee and the London mines sent away very considerable quantities of ore in November, but just how much I am unable to say. There was \$15,000 paid to teamsters last month for hauling away ore. There are some 500 teams employed in this service, besides others employed at the mines in hauling logs, boards, feed, &c. It requires no small amount of feed to support 500 or 600 teams, of four to six head each. The mines furnish a good cash market for every kind of produce from the farm, besides employment for hundreds of men. A railway from the mines to the East Tennessee and Georgia railroad is all important, and if capitalists from abroad shall consent to aid in the construction of such a road, I trust the citizens of this section will not be backward in their efforts."

A Fair, which wound up with a dance, was lately held at Medford, Mass., to raise funds to enclose a grave yard! Man is a queer animal.

A vessel was lately launched in Boston bearing the appropriate name of Hard Times.

A. F. Svenson, a Swede, committed suicide in Columbia last Saturday night, by hanging himself.

Anson P. Morrell has been elected by the Legislature, Governor of the State of Maine.

Our Consul at Monterey is dead.

Sixteen newspapers have been suspended in San Francisco. Hard times smashes 'em up.

Over 400,000 barrels of ale were exported from England last year!

France produces annually 900,000,000 gallons of wine.

The best capital for a young man, is a capital young wife.

Red wafers are colored with oxyde of lead—a deadly poison.

A gentleman connected with the Virginia Central Railroad, lately found \$10,000 concealed in the crevice of a rock.

We are indebted to the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas for a pamphlet copy of his great speech, delivered at Chicago in November last.

Somebody says that a man who hoards up riches and enjoys them not, is like an ass that carries gold and eats thistles.

The New Haven Journal says the estate of the late Anson G. Phelps foots up \$2,500,000. He was a Connecticut boy, and carried nothing but his hands and brains to New York.

The Knoxville Register has been sold to Messrs. Kinsloe and Shannon.

Ex-Governor David Johnson, of South Carolina, died at Limestone Springs, on the 7th instant.

Col. Muse, Secretary of State of Mississippi, died at Jackson on the 9th instant.

The Richmond papers inform us that four or five hundred persons, embracing many helpless women and children, are daily fed at the relief houses in that city.

"YOUR PAPER COSTS TOO MUCH!"—A Columbus (Ga.) paper received the following communication from an individual residing in the upper part of the State:

A Tri Weekly male is running to our post office, and hearing of a mighty fuss in France or Criméar, I want you to send me some papers with the last accounts, or give me the particulars by letter. Your paper costs too much, or I would subscribe.
What's the schoolmaster?

A correspondent sends us a small poem which he says he "compossed awl himself!"—We give one verse:

A squirrel is a prete burd,
He got a kerle tale,
He stole awl mi daddiz korn,
And et it on a rale.

The secret agents of the Post-master General have done a brisk business lately. Within the last two months, something like twenty mail robbers have been arrested in different parts of the country, and about half of them have been tried and condemned to imprisonment.

FEMALES OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.—At a public meeting held in New York on Tuesday evening, for the relief of the destitute, it was stated that there are at the present time twenty-seven thousand females out of employment in that city.

CALIFORNIA LION.—The Mariposa Chronicle tells of a lion killed on the Chowchilla by Mr. Ashworth which measured eight feet in length, and weighed 250 pounds. The day previous he had killed and carried off a hog weighing 150 lbs.

EASILY ACCOUNTED FOR.—"I say, milkman, you give your cows too much salt!"
"Why—how so? How do you know how much salt I give them?"
"I judge from the appearance of the milk you bring us lately. You see that salt makes the cows dry, and then they drink too much water, and that makes the milk thin, you know?"

"Oh, yes—well, I shouldn't wonder if that was the cause!"

DAMNING A BIRD.—We find in one of our exchanges a singular instance of "damning a flood of song." The writer of the anecdote says—

"A friend of ours has had for a long time a very superior canary bird, which has been celebrated for its excellence as a songster, and for which he has been offered large sums of money. About three weeks ago, our friend being awakened from a nap by its voice, rose and hastily exclaimed, 'd—n that bird.' The bird, then at the height of its song, suddenly ceased its note, and from that time to the present has never warbled or ever chirped, but has maintained an unbroken silence. What philosophy of instinct, or of mutual affection between man and his pets, can account for this?—Buff. Com. Adv.

DULL TIMES AT WASHINGTON.—Letter writers report that the city of Washington is more than usually dull in consequence of the hard times. The number of visitors is less than usual, and the attractions of gay society and costly entertainments will be lacking this winter to an unusual extent. The failure of the banking house of Selden, Withers & Co., has had a depressing effect upon local business.

The victory is not always to the strong; as the boy said when he killed a skunk with a brickbat.

STEAMBOAT SUNK.—We learn that a Steamboat called the Atlanta sank on Monday, about thirteen miles below Augusta, with seven hundred bales of cotton on board.

SOMETHING NEW.—The gentlemen of Lutham, Mass., are said to be enjoying the luxuries of a female barber. She is young, pretty, smart and of course has a keen way of doing business.

Important From Europe.



ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

New York, Jan. 11th.

The steamer Baltic has arrived, bringing Liverpool advices of Dec. 30th. The news, politically and commercially, possesses considerable interest. The chief event of political importance during the week, has been the speech of the Emperor Napoleon upon the occasion of the opening of the National Legislature. It is highly warlike in its tone, calling for the vigorous prosecution of the war, and making no mention whatever of any prospect of peace. It closed with a demand for a new loan of 500,000,000 francs, (nearly \$100,000,000,) which was unanimously granted by the Legislature.

No change had occurred in the attitude of Prussia and Austria, but an important meeting of the Diplomatic representatives of England, France, Austria, Prussia and Turkey had been held at Vienna, the results of which had not transpired up to the time the Baltic sailed. It was, however, believed that the result of these deliberations would have an important bearing upon the future action of the German Powers.

Affairs before Sebastopol were reported to be unchanged. The Russians continue to make sorties, three of which had been made from the city and one from the harbor.

The allied re-enforcements, up to the last accounts, amounted to 18,000 men. The weather had become somewhat more favorable for operations.

HIGH PRICE OF NEGROES.—At a late sale of negroes belonging to the estate of J. C. Martin, deceased, numbering 150, of all sizes, the average price of the whole number was \$690; other property sold proportionately high.—Abbeville (S. C.) Banner.

DAVID CROCKETT'S FAMILY.—The Hickman (Tenn.) Argus says that the wife and daughter of the distinguished patriot and eccentric genius, David Crockett, passed thro' Hickman a few days since, on their way to Texas, to get possession of a portion of the land donated by the State of Texas to the heirs of those who fell at the battle of the Alamo, during the struggle for independence. The Argus says the widow is a plain, sensible woman, about sixty five years of age, and the daughter is a woman of similar appearance, except in age, she being about thirty five. David Crockett had three sons, two of whom died lawyers and politicians of some distinction, one of whom was Hon. J. W. Crockett, who died in Memphis about two years ago, and who had obtained a brilliant reputation as a man of remarkable ability, popular manners, and sterling worth. He at one time represented his father's district in Congress, and was spoken of as a whig candidate for the Vice Presidency.

A VOLCANO.—The Fort Smith (Ark.) Herald, learns that a mountain about five miles from Weldron, has exploded three times during the last week. The explosions are very loud and terrific, causing the earth to quake, throwing up stones and earth, and filling the atmosphere with clouds of dust and smoke. The report of one of the explosions was heard in the vicinity of this town, a few mornings since—a distance of 45 or 50 miles. The earth on the mountain has sunk to a considerable depth. The people in the vicinity are very much alarmed.

It is now thought that the proposition for the re-organization and increase of the army will pass the present session of Congress, either with or without the provisions for a retired list and increase of pay. Gen. Scott was summoned before and consulted by the military committees of the two houses of Congress, last week, and it is understood that Gen. Jesup, and other distinguished army officers, will likewise be requested to give their opinions respecting the proposed alteration.

The editor of the New Hampshire Patriot says that he expects to grow fat as long as he lives. Ah, yes! but when he dies, will not the fat be in the fire?

[Louisville Journal.

LIEBIG, the German chemist, having made many experiments, recommends the making of wheat and rye bread, by using a pint of lime water to five pounds of flour. He urges the abandoning of the use of saleratus in the raising of bread, and to substitute therefor the pure baker's yeast and lime water. "Cream of tartar and carbonate of soda are far inferior to common yeast for making healthy bread," says the Scientific American. The lime water is prepared by stirring some quick lime in cold water, then, after allowing the sediment to settle, draw it off, and put in bottles for use. No care is required about the quantity of lime, as the water will imbibe only a certain quantity.

During the last year, there were forty fires in the United States where the loss exceeded \$100,000, or upwards. The entire loss of property by fires during that period is estimated at \$15,000,000.

A New Year's Trick.

Some days ago a man by the name of Jno. Stoffe, with his wife and brother-in-law by the name of Stephens, called at my house, being out of means to travel, and I hired them to make some rails—let Stoffe have a pair of shoes worth \$1 37, bought him a vest worth \$2 50, and let him have a small amount besides. On New Year's night, about 8 o'clock, Stoffe left, taking his clothing, and leaving his wife, a young girl, and her brother, for parts unknown. It is supposed he has gone towards the lower part of this State. He said he came from Sevier county, Tenn., and had been married about two months. Stoffe is a tall man, rather dark complexion, black hair, rather mean countenance, wears a brown frock coat long in the tail, a flat black hat with a broad brim, a flowered silk handkerchief round his neck tied in a dottle bow knot, sticking out about "a foot" on each side, and is a buster to walk, and if he gets a chance will walk off without paying his debts. The public may look out. He has no money to travel on, and there is no telling what trick he may resort to next.

JAMES OWNBEY.
Mine Hole Gap, Buncombe, Jan. 2, '55.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Date. Lists names like Sardinia, Pisgah, Rutherford, etc., with dates from January 20-21 to February 2.

VALUABLE LAND.

On the first Monday in February next, I will offer for sale, to the highest bidder, at the late residence of Ebel Jones, deceased, on Sandy Mush Creek, Buncombe County, all the valuable Lands and Mill property belonging to said deceased; on a credit of from one to four years. Further particulars made known on the day of sale.

ISAAC JONES, tds

January 18, 1855.

M. L. NEILSON, M. D., ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855.

Dry Goods.

Now on hand, at the new brick store house of Henry Stevens, opposite the Eagle Hotel, one of the largest and best selected stocks of Dry Goods ever offered in this market, consisting in part of Silks, berages, shallics, merinos, mouslin de laines, plain and twilled Persian cloths, worsted goods of all descriptions and prices. Prints, alpacas, shawls, a large & beautiful assortment of embroidery, silk and velvet bon, hosiery, gloves, blk and colored cloths, black & fancy cassimeres, plush, silk, satin and Valencia vestings, tweeds, jeans, Salisbury & opera flannels, thread, tape, needles, buttons, in fact everything that can be called for. All offered at very reduced prices for cash. JAMES M. BLAIR, tf

Asheville, Jan. 11, 1855.

Hats and Caps.

A magnificent assortment of fashionable HATS and CAPS; consisting of Silk, fur, and Irish Hats; every kind and color of Soft Hats; Plush, velvet, cloth, and military Caps.

are now opened at the cheap cash store of JAMES M. BLAIR, tf

Asheville, January 11, 1855.

Boots and Shoes.

Gentlemen's water proof sewed Boots, Ladies' Gaiters and Buskins; children's walking shoes and slippers; ladies and gentlemen's Overshoes; a very superior article of Cork Soles,

from the well known establishment of Miles & Son. For sale at the cheap cash store of J. M. BLAIR, tf

January 11, 1855.

Sugar, Coffee, and every thing in the grocery department.

A very superior article of Brown Sugar, in 100 pound casks, for family use. J. M. BLAIR, tf

Asheville, Jan. 11, 1855.

CHEAP CASH STORE

James M. Blair

Begs leave to call the attention of his friends and the public generally to the fact that he is now receiving and opening in the new brick store house opposite the Eagle Hotel, and recently occupied by Dr. Hilliard as a Drug Store, the most elegant and beautiful assortment of

GOODS

ever offered to the people of Western Carolina. His stock is all fresh, having been purchased within a few days; and the assortment made up with special reference to the wants and tastes of the people of this section.

His Goods were bought to be sold, and he sold they shall, if there is any efficacy in low prices.—Cash buyers are invited to call and examine his

GOODS AND PRICES, before purchasing elsewhere. The usual country produce taken in exchange for Goods at cash prices. Asheville, January 4, 1855. tf

Hardware

WE have the largest stock of Hardware and Cutlery that we have ever had. Give us a call by blacksmiths, carpenters, wagoners, shoe-makers and farmers, we can supply you with almost anything under this head. SMITH & McDOWELL.

Attention!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or book account, prior to the 1st of January, 1854, are requested to come forward and settle, without further delay. WM. L. HILLIARD.

Asheville, Dec. 21, 1854.

G. W. WHITSON, SURGEON DENTIST, ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Leather! Leather! Leather!!

A good supply of hemlock and oak tanned sole Leather, upper Leather, calf skins, shoe pegs, shoe thread, &c., for sale as low as any one in this country can offer, by SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 21, 1854.

Express Line

From Augusta to Ninety-Six, via Edgefield. THE Stage will leave Augusta every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; leave Ninety-Six every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Passengers by this line can come through in one day from Greenville, S. C., to Augusta, Ga. This will make a daily line on the road. Mr. Douglas runs tri-weekly, so by this route there is no delay. The proprietor will run his large Hack mounted on elliptic springs, carrying 12 passengers. Fare through \$5. To Edgefield \$2. Seats can be secured at the Eagle and Phoenix Hotel, Augusta; at Nicholas' Hotel, Edgefield; at Ninety-Six at the Hotel; at Greenville, S. C., opposite the Mansion House. All packages and fare must be pre-paid. Leaves Augusta 8 1-2 a. m. Leaves Ninety-Six on the arrival of the cars from Greenville.—We will wait until the up-train arrives at Ninety-Six. January 4, 1855. tf W. CRAWFORD.

DR. J. F. E. HARDY AND DR. W. L. HILLIARD, HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of MEDICINE, in its various branches. Dr. Hardy, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of. Asheville, January 2, 1855. tf

CHANCERY SALE Of Valuable Land, Slaves, and Turnpike Road.

IN obedience to a Decree of the Chancery Court, made at the December Term, 1854, held at Newport, for the county of Cooke, I will proceed to sell at the late residence of James Weaver, deceased, in Cooke county, Tenn., near the Painted Rock, upon the

14th Day of February next, (1855.) and succeeding days, if necessary, upon a credit of twelve months, all the

Real Estate, Slaves & Turnpike Interest

Belonging to the Estate of James Weaver, dec'd, in Cooke county, to wit: The farm upon which the deceased lived, consisting of several tracts, in all about 1000 Acres, upon which is cleared and in a state of cultivation over two hundred acres, and principally bottom land on the French Broad river. Out of said tract Dower is to be assigned to the widow, and sold subject to the same. The place is well situated for a Stand, upon Weaver & Patton's Turnpike Road, and is better known by the travelling community than can be described. The balance of the farm will be sold as thought best on the day of sale, after Dower has been assigned.

The tract known as the Painted Rock place, is also familiarly known, and contains about 125 Acres, more or less, and is situated at the forks of the road, one leading to Greenville, Tenn., and the other to Newport, a portion of which is cleared and in cultivation. There is upon said tract a valuable mill-seat, (the mill having been lately burned down).

The tract of land known as Weaver's lower place, contains, by estimation, two hundred acres, and lies between French Broad and Pigeon rivers, and extends from one to the other, and is situated between the lands of Col. John Stuart and Gen. A. E. Smith, a great portion of which is cleared and in cultivation, and there is between 50 and 100 acres of the first bottom land upon the farm, which is admirably situated for a private residence, one mile and a quarter below the town of Newport.

Also, the balance of a five hundred acre tract purchased from W. C. Story, (number of acres not known) and lies adjoining the lands of Major Wm. Robinson, Peter F. Kendrick and others, and is a part of the tract upon which A. R. Garrison now lives.

The Turnpike Road is well known as Weaver & Patton's Road, and extends from the Painted Rock down the French Broad river. The one half interest in the same will be sold.

There are also 22 Likely and Valuable Negroes, of different ages and sexes, ten of them grown and nearly so, to wit: Prince, Calvin, Joseph, George, and Rufus; Hannah, Malinda, Rachael, Clarissa and Lucy.—Some of the balance are small: Solomon, Jesse, Aaron, Si. Columbus, Jerry, Charles, Cube, Henry, Lydia, Clarissa and Nancy.

Bond and security will be required of the purchasers, and a lien retained upon the property until the purchase money is paid.

A full description of all the property will be given on the day of sale.

D. W. STUART, Clerk & Master.

By WILLIAM MCSWEN, D. C. & M.

December 19, 1854.

NOTICE.

HAVING disposed of my entire stock of merchandise to Messrs. A. T. Summey & Co., I am desirous of closing my business as soon as possible; and now respectfully request all who are indebted to me to come forward and settle.

J. W. FATTON.

Asheville, January 4, 1855. tf

Fall and Winter Goods. W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Are now receiving and opening a fresh stock of WINTER GOODS, embracing a handsome lot of Ladies Dress Goods, —ALSO—

Hats, Caps, Shoes, Boots, Blacksmith Tools, Hoes, Axes, Chains, &c., Sugar, Coffee and Molasses.

They hope to be able hereafter to keep their stock of Goods full, and invite their customers and all transient visitors to give them a call. They make no promise to sell cheaper than their neighbors, but will promise that their customers can say so for them.

"Make the Fur Fly."

WANTED, at prices which will pay, 1000 Beaver Skins, 1000 Otter " 10000 Coon " 10000 Gray Fox " 10000 Red Fox " 10000 Black Fox " 10000 Wild Cat " 20000 Mink " 50000 Opossum " 50000 Rabbit " 50000 Muskrat " Hunters, wake up! bring these things in and give us the first offer, which we think is our right, as we buy all kinds of fur. SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 21, 1854.

1 Bale Raw Cotton.

Great for Comforts just received by the people's servants, SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 14, 1854.

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!

Consisting of elephants, barking dogs, cats, sheep, cows, lions, ducks, eagles, clowns, monkeys, accordions, fire crackers, Roman candles, sky rockets, crying babies, &c., just received, and for sale at a trifle. Hurrah for the little 'uns and Christmas! SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 21, 1854.

Calendar for 1855.

	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JANUARY,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
FEBRUARY,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MARCH,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
APRIL,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MAY,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
JUNE,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
JULY,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
AUGUST,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SEPTEMBER,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
OCTOBER,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NOVEMBER,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
DECEMBER,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

List of Letters

Remain in the P. O. at Asheville for the quarter ending Dec. 31st, 1854.

Alexander, J. M.
Anderson, J. R.
Allen, D. R.
Baird, G. M.
Boyers, George.
Bible, S. P.
Butler, Albert.
Barard, Mrs. E. M.
Coggins, Wesley.
Cordell, Hyman.
Casey, Carolina.
Carter, S. P.
Carter, Jane.
Cahaway, Hon.
Craig, H. C.
Conte, C. J.
Clontz, Geo.
Cannon, Riley.
Candler, G. W.
Curtis, Joshua.
Duglass, Jno.
Duet, Julia Miss.
Duncan, J. G.
Davis, M. A. Mrs.
Deardman, Wm.
Deaver, Col. R.
Eller, Joseph.
Elliott, Julia G. Miss.
Fagg, M. J.
Fairlight, Jacob.
Foster, B. F.
Fox, Robt.
Gudger, Jas.
Gudger, E. A. Miss.
Green, Wm.
Goldsmith, H. M.
Gillenswaters, E. E.
Gibson, W. J.
Hart, J. P.
Hall, L. A. Miss.
Hughes, Mariah Miss.
Houston, Col. Warren.
Henderson, Jackson.
Henry, J. E.
Huff, Jno.
Hicks, W. Rev.
Irisson, Thos.
Jones, F. M.
Jackson, V. S.
Johnson, L.
Jarrett, Robt. P.
Johnston, Home & Co.
Jones, Ann Mrs.
Jones, Stephen.
King, S.
Kretsch, E.
Lamb, L. J.

W. L. HILLIARD, P. M.
Asheville, N. C.

SMITH & McDOWELL,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.
Asheville, N. C.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c.
Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally.
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Wide Awake, Know Nothing,
and Young America Hats, together with Push caps, and other styles, comprise a part of the large stock of goods to be found at
SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE'S.
Dec. 21, 1854.

FIRST IN TOWN!

SMITH & McDOWELL

HAVE just received and are now opening the heaviest and best assortment of Spring and Summer

GOODS,

they ever brought to this market, and one which for richness and variety cannot be surpassed in the South. They were bought for cash, and are offered at prices which cannot fail to please every customer. We do not deal in humbug, and when we say we can sell goods cheap, we mean what we say. We invite our old friends and customers, and the public generally, to call and look through our stock, and examine our prices, April 6, 1854.

SMITH & McDOWELL

Have a few of the finest bonnets ever seen in this market—ranging from \$5 to \$10.—Call and look at them, whether you buy or not. April 7.

HATS! HATS! Of every description, new Spring styles, at **SMITH & McDOWELL'S.**

WE always keep fine Tobacco and Segars. Call and see for yourself. Oct. 20. **SMITH & McDOWELL.**

CLOTHS, cassimeres, fancy and black doe skins, kerseys, tweeds, and every article of goods for gentlemen's wear, just received. **SMITH & McDOWELL.** April 6.

Hugh L. Tinley, Of Knoxville, Tennessee,

HAVING had some years experience in the transportation of Goods through Tennessee and Alabama, and

John Herron, Of Charleston, S. C.,

Who has an experience of 20 years in the commerce of the South, the last seven of the time spent in the Receiving and Forwarding Department of the South Carolina Rail Road Company, respectfully offer their services as

GENERAL AGENTS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

for the receiving and forwarding of all Goods, Wares, Merchandise and machinery through Charleston.

ALSO,

For the sale of all kinds of East Tennessee and Southern Produce, viz: Flour, corn, bacon, lard, tobacco, cotton, rice, wheat, oats, rye, feathers, butter, eggs, &c. &c.

We are not now, nor do we intend to be, during the continuance of our business, either directly or indirectly engaged in any speculation whatever, therefore intend to devote our PERSONAL attention to the very best interests of our customers, relying solely upon our energy and promptness to sustain us, and hoping by unremitting care and attention to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Office and Warehouse on Atlantic Wharf, three buildings east of Post Office and Custom House. We beg leave to refer to the following gentlemen: Rev. Thos. W. Atkin, Maj. M. M. Gaines, Asheville. P. D. Gates, 12 Broadway, New York. Col. James Gordon, Charleston. John Caldwell, President of S. C. Rail Road. Thos. Waring, Auditor " " " " John King, Agent " " " " Hyatt, McBurney & Co., and J. S. & L. Bowie & Co., Charleston.

P. S.—Our House has been, and will continue to be, kept open during the presence of yellow fever. Any persons having Goods detained in Charleston, by any cause, can have them promptly forwarded by giving us orders and remitting the freights and charges due the vessels.

TINLEY & HERRON. 1y
Charleston, Nov. 16, 1854.

State of North Carolina, Caldwell County.

In Equity—Bill Filed in Vacation.
Lloyd T. Jones and wife Francis C.

vs.
William A. Ballew and John G. Ballew, Administrators of Peter Ballew, deceased; Philip Lawgent and wife Adelaide E. Robert Wakefield and wife Louisa R. Peter M. Ballew and Joseph R. Ballew, heirs at law of Peter Ballew, dec'd.

It appearing by the affidavit of one of the plaintiffs in this suit, that Peter M. Ballew and Joseph R. Ballew are non-residents of this State, and live without the jurisdiction of this Court; Notice is hereby given to the said Peter M. Ballew and Joseph R. Ballew, that they be and appear before the honorable the Judge of the Court of Equity for the county of Caldwell at the Court House in Lenoir, on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the bill of complaint filed by complainants, or judgment pro confesso will be taken.

Witness, William M. Puett, Clerk & Master of said Court, the 20th December, A. D. 1854.
W. M. PUETT, C. M. E.
January 4, 1855.

DR. J. D. BOYD,

TENDERS his Professional services to the citizens of Asheville and surrounding country. He considers himself a permanent citizen, and will give his undivided attention to the profession, and to cases committed to his care.

Office in rear of Mr. Hyman's Book Store. Resides here, the house formerly occupied by the Rev. Mr. Buxton.
Asheville, Dec. 21, 1854. 1y

The Last Call.

IT is now near the 1st day of January, 1855, and all persons indebted to us are requested, for the last time, to call and make payment. With many we have waited long, and now we are compelled to collect. If payment is not made during the month of January, you may look for your note or account in the hands of an officer. Collect we must. Further indulgence cannot be given.
SMITH & McDOWELL.
Asheville, Dec. 21, 1854.

For the Ladies, Especially

WE have silks, satins, gingham, muslins, prints, plaids of every hue and color, apparels, mourning muslins, lawns of every color, barages, delaines, silk tissues, veils, black, brown, green and blue love veils; shawls, a large and elegant assortment; worsted goods of every kind, worked collars, embroidered under sleeves, chemizettes; white and black laces, edgings, lace fringe, dress trimmings, linens, jackonnets, Victoria lawns, Bonnets, Belgrade, Lace, Straw and Bloomers. Flowers, wreaths, gloves, perfumery, &c. &c.
SMITH & McDOWELL.

Ladies' Wear.

New and beautiful styles of delaines, merinos, alpaccas, and Persian cloths, at prices from 16 to 62 cents.

Also—

A splendid assortment of opera flannels for socks, cloths and trimmings for cloaks, gloves & hosiery.

Also,

A heavy supply of Salubrious flannels, small figured delaines, covered velvets, linseys and plaid flannels for children, at prices which need not fear competition.
SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.
Dec. 21, 1854.

2,000 lbs. Eastern Nails, at **SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE'S.**
Dec. 14, 1854.

BOOK STORE.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public, that he has just opened a large assortment of

Books and Stationery, consisting of a greater variety than has ever before been presented in Western Carolina. In addition to his stock of

School Books,

which comprises all the different series used in the various Schools and Academies in this section, he has an extensive variety of miscellaneous works, embracing most of the standard works in poetry and prose. Among the number are **GIFT BOOKS**, of various kinds, for Christmas and New Year, and some fine and pretty **Ladies' Albums**. He has also a large number of **VALENTINES** for young people—and for old bachelors and old maids, too, if they ever deal in the article. Also some very beautiful miniature oil and other paintings. His

Stationery

is of the finest quality, and is complete in its variety—all sorts of Paper, Pens, and Ink; Eucalyptus of every description—fine note paper for Ladies, &c., &c. He has seventeen different varieties of

Perfumery,

most exquisite odor; likewise a very superior quality of SOAP of all kinds. His stock of

Jewelry

is of unsurpassed beauty, challenging the admiration and eliciting the eulogiums of every beholder. It consists of Gold and Silver Watches, Watch Chains, Breastpins, Earrings, Finger Rings, Gold Pencils, &c. All are invited to call and examine his stock—particularly the ladies.

To gentlemen the subscriber would say, that he has the very best Cigars and Tobacco ever offered for sale in this market. Walking Canes, Razors, Strops and Brushes, Pocket Knives, Chessmen and boards, Backgammon boards, and an infinite number of other articles "too numerous to mention," will be found at the Book Store, under Temperance Hall, and one door below Parton & McKee's corner, all of which will be sold very cheap, and only for cash.
JOHN D. HYMAN.
November 30, 1854—3m

A. W. BURTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

And Solicitor of the 7th Judicial Circuit, SHELBY, CLEVELAND COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancey, McDowell, Caldwell, Watauga, Burke, Rutherford and Cleveland. Also, in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

Collects for all kinds, including Pension claims, attended to with dispatch. Refers to the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of North Carolina.
April 6, 1854.

GAITHER & ERWIN,

WILL practice Law in the Superior and County Courts of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and Yancey; and in the Supreme Court at Morganton. Collections attended to in all the counties composing the 7th Judicial Circuit. Address, B. S. Gaither, Morganton, N. C.; or M. Erwin, Asheville, N. C.; or A. H. Gaither, Franklin, N. C.
March 30, 1854. 1y

SHAWLS, SHAWLS!

At prices ranging from 25 cents to \$6. New, beautiful, and lower than last winter.
SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.
Dec. 14, 1854. 1y

CARD.

MRS. LEICESTER CHAPMAN is desirous of obtaining a few Pupils in French and Music.—Further particulars on application.
Asheville, Nov. 30, 1854—1y

JOHN W. WILSON, Fashionable Tailor,

BEGS leave to inform his old friends and the public, that he has again commenced business, and may be found at his new establishment, two doors south of the Cape Fear Bank, Main street. Work warranted.
Asheville, May 11, 1854. 1y

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by
W. D. RANKIN & Co.

NOTICE.

Gentlemen desiring military promotion are notified that an election will shortly be ordered for the office of Brigadier General of the militia in the counties of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson and Haywood—the 19th Brigade—attached to the 10th Division.

R. M. HENRY, Maj. Gen.
Head Quarters, Sulphur Springs, Nov. 23, 1854.

Ramsay's Piano Store,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Music and Musical Instruments
NUNNS & Co's Patent Diversional Grand Pianos; Hallet, Davis & Co's Patent Suspension Bridge Pianos; Chickering, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.
Columbia August 18, 1854—1y

NOTICE.

Application will be made to the present Legislature for an amendment of the Corporation Laws of the Town of Asheville.

Z. B. Vance, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.
August 25, 1853. 211

David Coleman, Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.
March 3, 1853.—1y

R. M. HENRY, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Rankin, Pulliam & Co., IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy Dry Goods and Clothing,

131 MEETING STREET, Charleston, S. C.
WM. D. RANKIN, }
R. W. PULLIAM, }
S. M. CRAIGMILES, }
A. D. SMITH, }

Receiving and Forwarding GOODS.

We will receive and forward Goods of all kinds at ten cents a package.
SMITH & McDOWELL.
Asheville, Oct. 7, '52.

Carriage Making, Repairing and Blacksmithing.

TRIPLETT & SMITH,
HAVE formed a partnership for the purpose of Carriage making and repairing, in their numerous departments. All descriptions of vehicles made to order, and kept constantly on hand. They have the very best of workmen and materials, and their customers may rely on good and fine work of all kinds. They do not expect to succeed in business by clap trap and humbug, and will, as heretofore, turn off none but first rate work.

Repairing done with despatch.
Horse shoeing and blacksmithing executed in a superior manner.
Prices as low as any other establishment, North or South, and all work warranted.
ELIAS L. TRIPLETT, JAMES SMITH.
Asheville, May 18, 1854.

N. B. A good wood workman, and a painter and trimmer, wanted immediately.

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.
W. D. RANKIN & Co.
May 26, '53.

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture, of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guiltars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings*

of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms.
J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

BOOTS, shoes, saddlery, hardware, candies, raisins, citron, currants, sugar, coffee, jewelry, iron, nails, leather, castings, and everything else you ever heard of as an article of merchandise. Be sure to call at the old stand, and see our goods and hear our prices.
SMITH & McDOWELL.
Asheville, April 6, 1854.

DR. P. A. WILHITE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist
ANDERSON C. H. S. C.,

HAS just received, and will keep, constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.

Also, Dealer in American, French and English **Chemicals, Drugs, Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine Tobacco and Cigars.**

FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.
—ALSO—
Fine Brandies and Wines,

Sold only for medicinal purposes. Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded. His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.
August 10, 1854.

Notice.

Application will be made to the next Legislature to amend the charter of the Asheville and Greenville Bank Road Company.
October 19, 1854. 1m

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber wishes to inform his old customers, and the public generally, that he has lately purchased another wool carding

Machine, and now has two in operation at the same place on Reems' Creek, which greatly facilitates the business of carding. Come, then, every body, with your wool well washed, picked, and greased at the rate of 1 pound of grease to 20 pounds of wool for this season of the year.

Rates as usual, 6 1/4 cents per pound for plain wool, and 8 cents for mixed, in cash or wool.—Prompt pay invariably.
Oct. 26, 1854. m3 **J. S. WEAVER.**

POCKET-BOOK LOST.

The subscriber lost, on the road between Asheville and Franklin, N. C., on the 10th or 11th inst., an old looking Pocket-Book, containing about Sixty Dollars in money. The finder will be liberally rewarded on returning it to this office.
G. W. JOBE.
November 23, 1854. 1y

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has removed his establishment one door south of the Cape Fear Bank. He returns his thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and hopes as he is now permanent, and determined to vie with any establishment in the State, for FASHION and WORKMANSHIP, to continue to receive the patronage of his annual paying customers.
H. F. WOLSTENHOLME.
Asheville, Sept. 28, 1854. 1y

Saddlery, of every description, and sole and upper Leather, may be had at low rates of **SMITH & McDOWELL**
April 7.

THE GREENVILLE MOUNTAINEER,

A Democratic Journal, Published at Greenville, S. C., by JOHN R. GOSSETT.

GEORGE F. TOWNES, Editor.
This paper contains 28 columns of reading matter, published on new type, and always filled with choice reading matter, such as the very latest foreign and home News, choice miscellany, the markets, advertisements, &c.
It is the oldest county paper published in S. Carolina, and has a heavy circulation, and therefore presents great inducements to advertisers. It will be mailed at the following low rates:

Single copies, \$2 00 in advance.
2 " " for 3 00 " "
10 " " " 12 00 " "
15 " " " 15 00 " "
Address, postpaid, **J. R. GOSSETT,** Greenville, S. C.

January 4, 1855. 2w
Carolina Postmaster give one insertion, and forward account to **J. R. G.**

\$300 REWARD.

A Reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be paid for the apprehension and lodgement in any Jail of my

Negro man **AMOS**
who ran away from me on the 31st of July, 1853.—Amos has straight hair, blue eyes, and is 5 feet 6 or 6 inches high, and weighs about 160 or 165 pounds. He rode off a sorrel horse, ten or twelve years old, with scars on both shoulders caused by wars.

I have every reason to believe that AMOS is in Haywood county, N. C., or Spartanburg District, S. C. He was raised by a Mr. Lewis Diekey, adjoining Greenville and Spartanburg Districts, and was purchased by Capt. James Bond, at Newberry Court House, from John B. Archer of Spartanburg. Said boy is a first rate harness maker, and will no doubt attempt to pass as a white man. I will pay the above reward for the boy and horse.

W. G. NEEL.
Harrisburg P. O.; Asheville District, S. C., September 7, 1854.

Those Interested Will Read This Notice.

We are under the passing necessity of saying to these indebted to us, that we must have money; and if payment is not made by the 1st of January next, we will be under the necessity of forcing collections.
RANKIN & PULLIAM.
Oct. 20, '53.

Lincoln Shirting.

The subscribers have on hand a large supply of this popular goods, which will be sold at Factory prices. They are the Agents for the sale of this article, and purchasers can buy of us at wholesale or Retail, on as good terms as it can be had of the manufacturers.
Call and examine it.
SMITH & McDOWELL.
Asheville, Dec. 16, 1852.

Fall and Winter GOODS.

JOSEPH B. LOWENBERG & CO.
HAVE just received a new and well selected stock of **CLOTHING**, suitable to the present and approaching season. Among their stock may be found

OVERCOATS, from common to the most superb article.
DRESS COATS, frock coats, business coats and sacks, in endless variety.
PANTS, a beautiful and desirable assortment.
VESTS, of every color, quality, style & price.

Boys' Clothing.
A rich, varied and elegant assortment.
Boots, shoes, collars, handkerchiefs, neck-ties, cravats, suspenders, &c. In a word, a complete outfit can be had, on terms so low that the purchaser cannot help being pleased.

When we say we can sell goods *low*, we mean just what we say; and invite our friends and customers and the public generally, to call and test the matter. Thankful for past favors, it shall be our object to merit a liberal patronage.
Call nearly opposite W. D. Rankin & Co's main street.
October 19, 1854. 6m.

A NEW MAP OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The undersigned are preparing, and will publish as soon as the necessary surveys, &c., can be obtained, a New, Large and Complete Map of North Carolina, five feet by three, well engraved and finished in the best style.

It is admitted on all sides, that such a work is a great desideratum in our State, and it is in consequence of the frequent enquiries on this subject, that the undersigned have embarked in the enterprise.

The only attempted work of this kind is that of McRea, published in 1733; and since then the Counties, Towns, Roads and Postoffices have increased in number, and all our work of internal improvements, with small exceptions, been set on foot.